NEW YORK HERALD.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.-ITALIAN

CLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway .- LITTLE BARRYOOT. RIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- THE WRITE FAWN. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway. -Pur or rus PETTI-

BOWERY THEATER, BOWERY, -FEMALE DETECTIVE-

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel. BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Broad-

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street, -Gynnastics,

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway, -Hanlon Const-

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTREAS, 730 Broadway. -Songs, Darces, Eccentricities, &c. -Grand Durce "S."

SAN PRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway. - Ereto-Plan ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANSING AND BURLESQUES, TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery. -Comis

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway. -- Ballet, Farce, Pantonius, &c.

BUNYAN HALL, Broadway and Fifteenth street.—THE STEINWAY HALL.-GRAND CONCRET.

MRS, P. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn. -HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn, -ETHIOPIAN

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.-Our

New York, Friday, February 21, 1868.

THE MEWS.

FUROFR.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yes terday evening, February 20.

The Austrian government officially warns the clergy against "fomenting discontent." The English captives in Abyssinia are reported in

Bishop Colonso has gained his great Church property suit at the Cape of Good Hope.

Consols 93 in London. Five-twenties 72% a 72% in London, and 76 a 76% in Frankfort. Rentes strong and

Cotton active at an advance of one-eighth of a penny, midding uplands closing at 10% pence. Breadstuffs quist and steady. Provisions lower.

CONGRESS

In the Senate yesterday bills were introduced providing for the retirement of volunteer officers on the same litions as if serving in the regular army, and for the satablishment of a national mining school was reported. longth, and, with the understanding that the Reconon bill at present being considered shall be passed to-day, the Senate adjourned.

In the House a resolution was adopted to inquire into the receipts of Henry A. Smythe, Collector of the Port of New York. Bills were reported to regulate the dis posal of lands granted to aid in construction of rail roads, which provide that all lands berealter granted shall be sold to actual settlers at not exceeding \$2 50 per acre, the proceeds to be paid to the railroad companies; relative to the naturalization of sailors in the naval and marine services; a large number in re-ation to pensions, and one for the removal of political disabilities. A report from closing with a resolution, which was adopted, calling for a committee to examine into the subject of mail contracts and the charges of corruption connected therewith. After some discussion upon the sales of ten-forty bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill. After debate the committee rose and the was passed by year 67, nays 62. A resolution was reported looking to an amendment of the Internal Revenue laws, and the flouse adjourned.

THE CITY

The Committee on Cities and the Committee on Commerce and Navigation of the State Legislature yesterday of inspection. The Committee on Privileges and Elec-tions accompanied them, as well as several other invited andrew Fletcher, under the care of Dr. Swinburne, to Red Hook, Quarantine landing, S. I., and thence to the quarantine steamship Itlinois, in Gravesend bay. The next point visited to the new midwater station in the lower bay, which was the main object of the trip. The committee, after fully investigating the work, partook of a collation provided by the Health Commissioners, at

which numerous speeches were made.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters held their last session yesterday, and adopted resolutions recommending the appointment of a committee to collect and collate insurance statistics, urging Legislatures to pass surance losses, approving of the working of the Metro pointan Fire Department, and requesting the abolition of the tax of one and a half per cent upon the gros receipts of fire insurance companies, a committee of three being appointed to proceed to Washington and lay the last resolution before Congress. A report depre caung hasty payment of losses and recommending a rigid investigation prior to their payment was debated at some length and adopted. The time of annual meet ing was fixed for the third Wednesday in April, 1869.

The case of the United States vs. 1,209 quarter casks of sherry wine, known as the "great sherry case" sed the counterpart of the celebrated "champague cases," was commenced yesterday in the United States District Court, before Judge Biatchford. In the case of and contiguous rectifying establishment a verdict was rendered condemning certain utensits to forfeiture. The claimants, they have applied to the Secretary of the

Treasury for a remission of the forfeiture.
In the Superior Court yesterday an important deci sion was delivered by Judge McCunn in the case of Nelson Smith vs. the Mayor &c. The case originated in a ciaim for compensation for services rendered by plainclaim the Corporation refused to liquidate, on the ground that no money was appropriated for such object. The issue involves the constitutionality of the Tax Lov; law. The judge decided the tenth section of said ac unconstitutional and void, and therefore gave judgment

a favor of the plaintiff, Judge Blatchford will hear motions in the United States District Court in Bankruptcy on Saturday next, Washington's Birthday. The District Clerk's office will

The jury in the case of the people, &c., va. Richard Casey, indicted for the murder of William Conneil, in Bayard street, on the 4th of January last, was discharged yeaterday, being unable to agree upon a ver-dict, although they had been in deliberation twenty five

A writ of peremptory mandamus has been issued by Judge Barnard, on the relation of Frederick Creighton, a newspaper reporter, directing Charles Shurig, Registe of Kings county, to permit the inspection of the deeds filed in his office on the day on which they are received if such inspection is applied for. The Brazilian mail steamship South America, Captain

P. M. on Saturday, 22d instant, for St. Thomas and Ric Janeiro, touching at Pernambuco, Para and Bahis.

The Black Star line steamship Montgomery, Captain Lyon, will sail for Savannah, Ga., at three P. M. on Saturday, 224 instant, from pier 13 North river.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By the arrival of the steamer Arizona from Aspinwall we have later advices from Panama and Belize The Committee government was endeavoring to regain the war munitious appropriated by the several States | crushed out the nascent liberties of the French

and by individuals during the recent revolutions. Re-

The President yesterday afternoon received, through General Grant, General Sherman's letter declining to accept the command of the new Military Division of the Atlantic, and that portion of the order assigning him to the new position and relieving him from his present command was revoked.

The Indiana Republican State Convention met in Indianapolis yesterday, and adopted resolutions endorsing General Grant and Speaker Colfax for President and Vice President. The present Governor, Conrad Baker,

The New Jersey Assembly yesterday adopted the resolution, which passed the Senate on Wednesday, with-

the Constitutional Amendment.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday several it was recommitted for final engrossment, as was the article on salt springs. A resolution was offered to appoint a committee of ten to prepare an address to the people of the State upon the proposed changes in the

The Virginia Convention yesterday declared Mr. Mansry, the successful conservative competitor of John Minor Botts, ineligible to a seat.

In the Florida Convention yesterday the late Prestdent and a colored delegate were expelled. They imme adopted by their faction. A negro mass meeting was held in Tallahassee on Wednesday night, at which vio-Convention, denouncing any constitution except that

In the North Carolina Convention yesterday a report was adopted fixing the boundaries of the Congressional districts. The only changes made are that New Hanover county has been placed in the Third district and Sterling

The Tax Collector of the State of Georgia was yesterday arrested by the military. He refuses to give up the

records or the money. A Cincinnati despatch states that navigation is nov open from Pittsburg to New Orleans.

Progress of Popular Ideas-England Agela

No nation occupying a prominent position in the modern world has passed through so many revolutions as England, nor would any existing nation be so completely justified in claiming that each successive revolution had proved a positive gain. The first great revolution (not to go too far back), the effects of which must still be included in the positive blessings enjoyed by every branch of the Anglo-Saxon family, wherever in any part of the world their lot has been cast, was that which took place in 1215, when the privileges of Magna Charta were wrong from the reluctant, unprincipled, but helpless King John. To Magna Charta more than to any other instrument are due the liberties now enjoyed by every people to whom the English language has become the mother tongue. This large family now includes not only the British isles, but the United States of America, the new Dominion, Australasia, colonies in Asia and Africa and in numberless islands of the sea. It would form, indeed, the theme of a curious as well as instructive essay, how almost all that can properly be called liberty as an existing thing in the modern world flows from the same rich fountainhead. The descendants of the Englishmen of that day, and those who in any part of the world have inherited their principles, have never forgotten the rights which were then nobly won, and have seldom been slow to gird themselves airesh for the fight when these rights have been threatened or invaded. It is our object in what follows to confine our attention exclusively to England; and it is not, as we think, too much to say that to the maintenance or expansion of the principles of Magna Charta all subsequent revolutions are trace-

of Henry the Eighth, and which is ordinarily spoken of as the Reformation, ranks next in order. It would not be difficult to show. though the interval was long between, that this religious revolution naturally flowed from the more secular revolution which had preceded. The revolution which took place under Henry the Eighth resulted in a larger expansion of the liberal sentiment and diffused over a larger area the love of liberal principles. The success of this revolution was by no means assured at the death of Henry, although his strong will during his lifetime was powerful in holding the reactionary forces in check. The reaction was terrific during the reign of the Bloody Mary ; but the Reformation principles which were fostered during the long and prosperous reign of Elizabeth could never again be overturned or resisted. Liberty at the close of the reign of the Maiden Queen was a larger thing in itself and rested on a broader and stronger foundation than at any former period. On the whole, perhaps, though no constitutional progress was made, liberty was a gainer by the reign of the First Stuart, the Scottish "Jeames" and would-be Solomon of

At the time that Charles the First ascended the throne liberty had become a vast and powerful unit in English society. Intelligence ad grown and spread over a wider area, and liberal principles had grown and spread with intelligence. The English people knew they had rights, and they were prepared to defend them. Nay, more; the inactivity of James' reign had developed grievances, and the people had become impatient to have these grievances removed. It was the misfortune of Charles that he did not understand the country he was called upon to govern, or it was his sin that he would not understand it. With stupid notions of divine right, partly inherited from his father, and tollowing the advice of unprincipled but servile counsellors, he set himself in opposition to principles which for centuries had grown with the growth and strengthened with the strength of the nation. He paid the penalty with his life. Liberty was too strong for despotic Charles. Whatever may have been the errors of the party who now succeeded to power, however the Commonwealth may have proved a failure, this, at least, must be admitted : that the people had discovered their strength-a strength which had proved useful, and which might prove useful again. The restoration of Charles was a reaction which was natural enough in the circumstances, as might easily be shown; but if Charles had been as opinionative and as selfasserting as the other members of his House his reign would never have been tolerated. The truth of this last assertion is manifest when we remember the stirring events of the subsequent reign. The conduct of the Second James proved that he had learned nothing from the misfortunes of his family. Blind alike to his father's folly and to his father's fate, and stupidly ambitious to imitate the rôle of the Grand Monarque, who, by the revocation of the edict of Nantes and by other measures,

people, James fanned into fresh life the smouldering elements of rebellion; and the year 1688, with James an exile and a pauper, with a stranger on the throne of England, witnessed the termination of the struggle which commenced when Charles the First ascended the throne, and the third and perhaps grandest triumph of liberalism in England.

It has never since been possible—it can never again be possible—for an English monarch to set himself, on constitutional questions, in opposition to the will of the nation. Much however, as the revolution of 1688 did for England and for English liberty, it still left the edifice—to use a modern expression—unfinished. It was a revolution conducted too exclusively by and in the interests of the nobles. It introduced new elements which proved injurious in the last degree to the English workingman, among which we may mention certain financial theories brought over by William from Holland. The financial regulations of Eagland from that time till the present have had but one tendency, and that has been to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. The landholders have more and more monopolized the land and the bankers have more and more monopolized the gold. The Reform bill of 1832 partially, but only partially, cured this evil. It was a relief, but it was only a temporary relief. The new Reform bill which is just passing into a law is of a much more sweeping kind, and it will certainly work a more effectual cure. Much however, as it will do, it is not to be considered a final measure. The struggle will go on with ever-increasing force. Disraeli, Stanley, Gladstone, Bright and the rest of them, will be found too slow and will be compelled to give place to other and more daring minds. Liberalism will continue to be in the ascendant; the people will go on adling victory to victory, and some other adventurous son of Israel may have the honor of crowning the popular edifice, or rather of bringing to a close the fourth great English

More Papers.

The growth of newspapers in New York is something wonderful. There are already about a dozen morning journals and we know not how many evening journals. One would suppose that the public maw is overglutted with newspapers, yet the cry is "Still they come." Another paper, it appears, is now about to be started under the auspices of a gentleman who once edited the Albion-an Anglo-Saxon journal of the purest water, the reflex of all that is refined, elegant and aristocratic in London society, the court included, with a strong leaven of English policy carefully intermixed with what purports to be American statesmanship, but the former largely overlapping the latter. The new paper is to be conducted after the manner of the Pall Mall Gazette. It is, of course, to be highly literary in its tone, according to the model. Mr. Young, having recently visited England since his disconnection with the Albion, returns brightened up and polished, and completely educated upon the point as to how a good English newspaper ought to be conducted in America. Therefore we may look forward to a grand eclipse of the Albion, and the rise of a new sun that will revivily all the interests of Great Britain, Alabama claims included, under the magic influence of Downing street. Whether the new enterprise is going to be a success we cannot say, but as it is to be an evening paper, with an exalted literary tone, it may do serious damage to certain other evening papers which occupy the same walk in postmeridian journalism.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS HELPING THEM-ELVES .- At the last meeting of the Board of Supervisors the principal business which occupied the attention of the worthy dispensers of the public money was increasing salaries and improvident. The nominal capital of the creating new offices. One would have thought | American was four million dollars, having been that the borden of taxation under which the unhappy taxpayers of this city groan had already reached a limit large enough to satisfy the rapacity of the most insatiate municipal harpy; but as long as political triends and supporters are to be rewarded, and the metropolitan goose is to be plucked with impunity, we must not expect for a moment that the idea of retrenchment will enter the minds of those who control the city treasury. Yet we may come to the "last feather that breaks the camel's back," and the mountain of debt under which the poor, patient metropolis trudges along may yet overwhelm the parties who are busily engaged in beaping it on. There is a limit to all human forbearance, no matter how far it may be capable of being stretched, and the worthy Board of Supervisors may find their system of expansion perilons in the extreme when the unavoidable crash comes.

DISTURBANCES AT THE SOUTHERN CONVENTIONS. Almost every piece of intelligence we receive from the conventions being held in the Southern cities conveys some story of turbulence and brute violence. The last affair of this kind occurred in Tallahassee, Fla., the day before yesterday. A disturbance took place in the Convention, a mere conflict of words; but it was settled after the adjournment by a physical force demonstration out of doors among the negro delegates, in which one man was shot and a good number were arrested by the police. This is the incipient bud and blossom of negro rule which is one day to bear terrible fruits if the present radical legislation is to be maintained. When power is placed in the hands of a barbarous element of society what can we expect but violence and bloodshed? It must be remarked, however, that the conflict in most of these cases is not between the whites and blacks, but between the unfortunate negroes themselves, deluded and elated as they are by the possession of power which they are wholly incompetent to use in any other way than in accordance with their barbaric instincts.

PRUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES-TROUBLE IN JERUSALEM.-Our cable despatch from Berlin which appeared in the HERALD of yesterday, relating to the trouble in Jerusalem, we do not profess fully to understand. To us it appears to be valuable chiefly for two reasons. First, it illustrates the old theory that a woman is at the bottom of all difficulty; and, second, that a circumlocation government such as that which now exists in North Germany is in certain circumstances extremely awkward. A beautiful Jewess is at the bottom of the whole affair. Redress is sought from Prussia; but Prussia-whether from terror at the name of the great republic we know not-shifts the responsibility over to the shoulders of the North German Confederation. We may hear

The Western Union Telegraph Company-Rulnous Character of Its Manage

The Western Union Telegraph Company claims that it possesses assets to the amount of forty-eight million dollars, against forty-six million dollars liabilities. The main item in these assets is the sum of forty-six million eight hundred thousand dollars, which the Executive Committee calculate as the value of the telegraph lines and equipments. The balance is composed of such unsubstantial property as stock in their own company, doubtful debts and bills receivable, with the exception of one hundred and forty thousand dollars' worth of real estate-mortgaged for fifteen thousand dollars—and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars cash. We have already shown that the value of nearly forty-seven million dollars placed upon the property of the company is altogether fictitious, and that on a liberal calculation the whole of the lines, equipments and franchises owned by the Western Union are in fact worth less than thirteen million dollars.

These statements do not rest upon mere assertion. The estimate of the company is based on the amount of the capital stock, which is forty-one millions, represented by four hundred and ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. This amount has been reached, not in a legitimate manner, but by repeated waterings of the stock and the purchase and consolidation of other lines, sometimes connect ng and sometimes competing, on terms enormously above their actual value. The company commenced in 1851 with three hundred and sixty thousand dollars capital and six hundred miles of telegraph line from Buffalo to Louisville, by way of Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati. The stock was watered on two occasions between that time and May, 1864, by doubling it up from three to six millions and from eleven to twenty-two million dollars, the directors' own statement being that this questionable policy was adopted to lower the then high value of the stock. Between March, 1863, and May, 1864, the capital stock was increased five million dollars by the purchase and consolidation of the New York and Mississippi Printing line, which embraced the Erie and Michigan route the Atlantic and Ohio, and the New York, Albany and Buffalo lines, consisting of less than two thousand miles of route. The stock of the Western Union, when this additional five millions was issued, sold at one hundred and fifty to two hundred; and the price paid for the New York and Mississippi line was, therefore, equal to seven millions and a half in cash at the minimum price of the stock. The real value of the line was less than one million and a half dollars on a

liberal calculation. Instances of similar purchase of lines at prices enormously above their actual value are numerous all through the history of the company, but we need only refer to one or two more. The recent report of the Executive Committee shows that in 1866 the capital stock of the Western Union was increased nearly twenty million dollars by the following three

Company 11,818,800
The issue of thirty-three thousand three bundred and thirty- bree shares of new Western Union stock to buy the United States Pacific lines was a gross fraud upon the stockholders of the former company. Little or no work had been done upon the Pacific line, and very little money had been spent by those interested in the project. It was simply voting away so much of the property of the Western Union stockholders for the privilege of constructing a line. The consolidation of the American Telegraph Company was equally watered from two millions in 1860. When consolidated with the Western Union it operated in all eight thousand seven hundred miles of route and thirteen thousand miles of wire, a large proportion of which was only leased, and not owned by the company. The actual value of its lines, owned and leased, at the time of consolidation was less than two million dollars. For that amount new lines throughout the company's routes could have been constructed and equipped, and vet to absorb the old lines the stockholders of the Western Union had to issue and pay out nearly twelve million dollars of their own tock.

These facts are sufficient to show how it is that the capital stock of the Western Union has been inflated to forty-one million dollars and to prove that the asset of forty-seven million dollars, based upon the pretended value of the lines, equipments and franchises owned by the company, is altogether fictitious. It has nothing to substantiate it and no foundation in fact. Upon any such valuation the company is the merest bubble, and nothing but the most reckless management' would ever have suffered an enterprise which could be completed and operated with twelve or fitteen million dollars capital to be inflated to the extent of forty-one millions. It is questionable whether the officers of the company had any legal right to make these consolidations, and their action certainly affords ground for a searching investigation. That the stockholders-every one of whom is personally liable for all the debts and habilities of the company to the extent of one-fourth of the stock he holds in his possession-have derived no benefit, but only injury, from the policy pursued by the management is evident. That policy has resulted in destroying two-thirds of the value of their stock already, with the certainty of a greater depreciation. Before these consolidations, purchases and watering of stock prevailed, all the telegraph lines were paying handsomely and making money for the stockholders. Telegraphing then was in its infancy. At this time, when the business of telegraphing has multiplied fivefold ; when the press is paying an enormous amount annually to the ines for news reports; when the gross receipts of the Western Union reach ten million dollars in eighteen months, the stockholders of that company, under its present management, get not one cent of dividend, and the stock tumbles down from one bundred to thirty-three.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN ABTSSINIA-OUR SPE-CIAL CORRESPONDENCE .- The correspondence which appeared in yesterday's HERALD, from the pen of our special correspondent at the beadquarters of the British army in Abyssinia, sets at rest two questions which are not without interest to the American public. It is no

United States as compared with that of Europe, of the press of New York as compared with that of London, that it is deficient either in enterprise or in literary ability. For the first time we now really know something of Abyssinia, of the country as a whole, of its soil, of its climate, of its products, of its inhabitants and of their mainners, customs and institutions. Our future correspondence is certain to be more and more interesting.

Big Tyng on Little Tyng-A Henvy Scold.

Unfortunately for the dignity of churchmen, and even the respect due toward the Church, the great case of Boggs and Stubbs versus Tyng and Tyng was gone over again on Wednesday night in the pulpit, the orator being the father of the juvenile delinquent recently on trial. Dr. Tyng the elder had, it seems, written what he supposed to be a scathing review of the whole case, which he intended to deliver in court as one of the counsel for his son; but the court adopted a rule that shut him out He was not, however, to be silenced in that easy way. He could not afford to let his words die. His finely rounded sentences, his bitter irony, -his well pondered invective should not, as he fancied, be lost, and he carried it all into his own church, and desecrated the temple of God by making its walls re-echo the utterances of passion and splean. In the court that recently tried this case it went low enough; but in the pulpit of Tyng it went lower still; for the reverend Doctor did not pretend to argue the case-he merely berated his opponentmerely in lulged the instinct of a violent temper to revile and vituperate with a wealth of malevolent and vindictive epithet. In the course of many things bitterly said we are told that "the spirit of Dr. Stubbs is not the spirit of St. Paul." Perhaps this is true of Stubbs, and eke of Boggs. It may be that if Boggs and Stubbs were stewed and distilled not an ounce of the spirit of St. Paul could be gotten by the process; but we are afraid that even Tyng himself is like them in this respect; for he has not that charity without which, if Paul was right, all knowledge, all faith and all gifts are nothing. "Charity vaunteth not itself; is not puffed up; doth not behave itself unseemly; seeketh not her own; is not easily provoked; thinketh no evil." Such is the true spirit of Christian charity; and how much of this can be found in Dr. Tyng's discourse? Never was there an utterance of common brawl that had less.

Dr. Tyng leaves the world to hold strange

opinions of the Episcopal Church, and would evidently prefer that the Church should suffer rather than suffer himself. He practically accuses the whole Church of menlacity. charges bishops, pastors, laity with hypocrisywith making an issue, not to try that issue but by it to crush himself and his son. Well, suppose all are thrown over on his word, and Tyng only is left; then, in Tyng's own words, we find that he also is a hypocrite. Thus it comes to the point that all churchmen are hypocrites till we reach Tyng, and he is a hypocrite too. In the opening part of his discourse he pretends a respect for the court that he does not feel. He speaks of Boggs and Stubbs as "conscientious men," engaged in "the solemn exercise of a painful duty." Do these words really express his thoughts toward those men, or are they only hypocritical palaver? If these words do not express his thoughts he was not speaking the truth when he uttered them; and if they do express his thoughts, how comes it that in another part of his discourse he speaks of these persons in such different terms, as follows :-The prohibition of the preaching of the Gospel in a city in which they are appointed to minister without their consent, assumed by these gentlemen as their right, when not a particle of mischief, inconvenience or disadvantage accrues to them, shows conclusively that this prosecution has been set on toot from personal hostility, from envy and spite; and no mind in this community will be deceived by the flamsy pretence of a reverence for order or a care for the honor of the Church with which they seek to cover it." Here is a point, certainly, on which Tyng on either one side or the other bears false witness. In this, as in fact all through the discourse, there is an overflow of ill-temper and wounded pride and personal vanity, but not a syllable indicating that charitable spirit that "thinketh no evil;" and it cannot be that this forensic sermon has improved the case in the interests of the Tyng family. If the Tyngs are no more reason ble than this people at large will not think it strange that Boggs and Stubbs could not get on with them. In fact, Boggs and Stubbs will have the popular sympathy if they can only induce the Legislature of New Jersey to change their respective names.

The Mud of New York. A very talented modern dramatist, seeking good idea as well as a title for a semi-sensa tional drama, hit upon "The Streets of New York" as embodying the one and the other. The result of his labor showed us that, by a series of untoward circumstances, the most estimable young persons may be driven to starvation and the use of charcoal even in this flourishing city, of which we are all so justly proud. We are a little sceptical about the correctness of this dramatist's deductions, but do not purpose now to argue the point with him beyond remarking that the title "On the Streets of New York" would have been more appropriate, as that little preposition begets a distinction as great as it is important, and takes the mind at once from things inanimate to people very much the reverse. For those on the streets of New York we are never tired of legislating, but for the unhappy streets themselves it would seem that "the powers that be" have no thought or anxiety. Whether they be impassable by reason of their icy covering, or the still more dreadful watery sheet that follows with a natural regularity, they excite to the same degree the wonder of the stranger and the indignation of the citizen. A heavy fall of snow and an invasion of locusts may be classed together as inflictions of parallel horror. The listless apathy that dreads to combat with the snow could hardly be deeper in the presence of one of Egypt's plagues, and the idea of vanquishing the former is apparently as far from our minds as the possibility of destroying the latter could have been from the thoughts of the ancient Egyptians. Sweeping a crossing here and there and clearing the sidewalks is a feat only dreamed of by those possessed of shovels and the most resolute wills, while the possibility longer possible to say of the press of the or even the advantage of removing the snow |

from the centres of the streets and embanking it at the side is a matter left for the consideration of generations yet to be. What little law we have on this subject must lie far beneath "truth" in the proverbial "well," for the exercise of those statutes relating to the preservation of cleanliness in the streets depends almost entirely on the interest that may be taken in the matter by individual policemen, and is commonly postponed for a more convenient season. Were it locusts instead of snow and mud some excuse might be found for the paralyzation that exists on all sides, from the authorities of the city to the governors of houses; but as we know exactly when the snow is coming. and can form a tolerable estimate of both how long it will continue and how heavily it will fall, there is no excuse for our streets presenting the appearance they do during the greater part of the winter.

Singular Dramatic and Operatic Develop-

New York is the greatest cosmopolitan city in the world. We have here large classes of people of all nationalities and languages, and they bring with them the peculiarities, tastes and habits of their native countries. The consequence is we have the drama and opera in various languages and in every conceivable style. London is a village compared to New York in this respect, and Paris, which has been considered the most cosmopolitan of cities, is overshadowed. This winter we have had the Italian classic drama with Ristori, the German classic drama with Janauschek, the French drama. English drama in various styles, and the Greek or naked Black Crook drama, and there have been English, French, Italian and German operas. Now we are having, or are to have in a few days, opéra bouffe at the Frenca theatre again for all classes and particularly for the French; Italian opera for the stockholders of the Academy and the people on the east side down to Mackerelville; Italian opera at Pike's for the fashionables on the west s de down to the denizens of the fat and bone boiling region on the North river; and last, though not least, Murray Hill opera, or opera di camera, at Lyric Hall, on Sixth avenue. Such is the bill of fare in the way of amusemen's which may be seen served up daily in our advertising columns-something, in fact, to suit the tastes and localities of all our citizens. It must be remembered, too, that this costly luxury of opera thrives here under all its various phases through the support given to it by the people alone, while in the metropolitan cities of Europe the governments have to keep it up by subsidies.

But, more than all this, we are creating a school of music and singing which will not only make us independent of Europe for artists, but will enable us to supply the Old World with all the warblers of this most delicate and rara avis genus of which it may stand in need. We have sent the Europeans already Patti, the queen of song, besides Van Zandt, Kellogg, Harris and others, who are growing in popularity. Then we have at the present time in process of incubation any number of the finest quality of singers, with some of the most accomplished trainers to bring them up to high operatic pitch. America bids fair to rival I aly as a school of the divine art. The material is here, and there are already some of the best masters with us to work it up.

The opera di camera at Lycic Hall is in-

tended, we understand, to bring out some of

our native talent. In the performance last Friday of "Lucretia Borgia" Miss Merrifield, an American, took the part of Lucretia, and Miss Landeman, another American, took the part of Orsini. The singing of both was enthusiastically applauded by a full and appreciative audience. We might name a number of other ladies here, amateurs as well as those who are becoming professional, having the finest voices and best education in music. Miss Hauck, the pupil of Errani, one of the first masters in any country, is well known as a successful débutante in opera. Miss McCulloch, the pupil of Torriani, another famous master, has also met with success in opera. It will be remembered that she took the part of Adalgisa to La Grange's Norma in excellent style. We understand it is likely that Mrs. Lumley, the niece of Mr. Lumley, the well known London opera manager. who has a fine mezzo soprano voice, may shortly make her début at Pike's Opera House. So we go on manufacturing artists and bringing them out, both for our own use and the European market. But we are making great progress in musical art in other respects as well. We have some of the finest composers as well as performers. We may mention, without being invidious, Giorga, whose waltzes are equal to those of Strauss, and whose other compositions will compare with those of the first composers of any country. This gentleman, who is at present an organist at one of the Brooklyn churches, should transfer his labors to a wider sphere of usefulness in this city. In fact, all around us there is an amount of musical talent developing which promises to make the United States, and pre-eminently this metropolis, the centre of this kind of art, just as this country is becoming the centre of trade and ideas. George Francis Train has not astonished the British more by his Young America audacity than we shall astonish Eu rope by our prime donne.

THE CANADIAN PAPAL ZOUAVES .-- The contrast between the intense excitement manifested in Montreal over the Ceparture of the Canadian Papal Zonaves for Rome and their comparatively unobserved arrival in New York is striking and suggestive. Strange, indeed, it may seem to us, amid the rush and whirl of modern activities, that even a hundred volunteers can be recruited in Canada at this critical period in her history, when she is herself in a condition to need the strong arms of all her sons, for industry if not also for detence. But we can readily account for it if we remember how strongly the descendants of the early settlers of la Nouvelle France adhere to the old religious convictions which they have inherited, and how completely their minds are controlled by the influence of the successors of those zealous Catholic missions. ries who accompanied their French ancestors to Canada. Moreover, the large Irish element, as well as the French element, in the Canadian population has doubtless contributed lis full quota to the gallant band who are hastening to offer their services to the Holy Father. We wish them all a pleasant excursion to